

British Policy Hit by Northcliffe in Peking

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Lord Northcliffe, the British publisher, to-day delivered an address before the Anglo-American Association, in which he caustically scored Great Britain's Far Eastern policy. He denounced the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and spoke in favor of an effective entente between the United States and Great Britain.



525—Sheffield Pitcher in Colonial Design \$10

RENOV

OFTEN a man will start to purchase his gifts at Ovington's because of its convenience and continue to do so because he finds his friends taking his opinion as that of a connoisseur.

OVINGTON'S
The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39th ST.

of Him who is the Prince of Peace, the Light of the World and the one only Saviour of Mankind."

Bishop Manning spoke on the work and needs of the diocese and its unique opportunity for service. He urged the necessity of a central executive council with five departments corresponding to the five departments of the national Church and pleaded for the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

"We must," he said, "have unity of aim and spirit; we must extend the work of our Church, especially in the rural communities. As to the cathedral—a temple of God so magnificent in its proportions, so glorious in its beauty that it will stir the faith and touch the imagination of our whole country—we cannot afford not to build it."

Brooks Estate Wins Suit Gets 180 Days' Grace to Pay \$245,787 Estate Tax

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—In an opinion handed down to-day by Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue Frank A. Page, of Rhode Island, is enjoined and restrained from collecting \$245,787.67 estate tax from the estate of Josephine Brooks, Newport society woman, before February 13. Mrs. Brooks died August 17, 1920.

Collector Page contended that the tax must be paid within one year after death of the decedent, Frank L. Brooks, and the United States Trust Company, of New York, executors, contended that the estate had 180 days of grace after the tax fell due in which to make the payment. Payment before February 13, which date would be one year and 180 days after the death of Mrs. Brooks, would rob the estate of \$5,000 in interest, the plaintiff contended. Mrs. Brooks owned a large villa in Newport.

Episcopal Diocese Gives Thanks for Armament Council

Extends Congratulations on Spirit Shown by Delegates; Bishop Manning Makes Plea for Cathedral's Completion

Resolutions of thanksgiving for the assembling of the arms conference at Washington were passed by the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York last night at a Bishops' meeting in Carnegie Hall. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Church Club, was presided over by Bishop William T. Manning, who made the principal address. It was opened with a prayer by Suffragan Bishop Arthur Lloyd and between the speeches a choir of 200 voices, directed by Miles Farrow, sang.

The resolutions passed were: "That the members of the diocese of New York, clergy and laity in mass meeting assembled, hereby express their thanksgiving to Almighty God for the assembling of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments; their deep gratification at the part taken in this movement by the President of the United States and by our representatives in the conference; their congratulations to the representatives of all the nations present at the spirit in which the work has been taken up; and their earnest prayer that the conference may be guided to the fullest measure of success in the reduction and limitation of armaments and the establishment of brotherhood and peace in accordance with the teaching of Him who is the Prince of Peace, the Light of the World and the one only Saviour of Mankind."

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Searles' Death Natural Autopsy Report Expected to Show No Trace of Poison

From a Special Correspondent

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Edward P. Searles, eccentric multi-millionaire, of Methuen, who died in August of last year, leaving behind a will which gave a comparative stranger the bulk of his wealth, was not poisoned and did not die from other than natural causes, the autopsy report could not be other than "death from natural causes." The report on the result of the autopsy must come through the District Attorney. It is still being awaited.

Parley Safe in Hughes's Hand, Britain's View

Lloyd George to Stay Home and Enforce Decisions of Conference, Unless Break or Deadlock Threatens

Anxious Eyes on Congress

Delegates Mindful That All Their Work Will Be Idle if Ratification Is Denied

By P. W. Wilson

For years American correspondents of "The London Daily News," and former Member of Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The announcement that the British Admiralty has ordered the suspension of all expenditure on new vessels for the navy is sufficient proof, it is now being said, that Great Britain goes to the conference with a clean conscience. The Prime Minister has never been a man to do things by halves. He makes war with a will and he makes peace with a will. In this case he has struck and struck hard at overgrown armaments. And the blow has been heard across the Atlantic.

The best comment on the prospects of the conference as estimated by Britain is the simple fact that Mr. Lloyd George is making no attempt to come over to the United States. Why should he? The conference is entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Lloyd George is therefore of more use at home, where he can enforce the decisions of the conference on his Cabinet if enforcement is needed. Of course, if a hitch were to occur at Washington and there were dangers of the conference breaking up or breaking down, a different case altogether would arise. In that happily improbable event, my belief is that the Prime Minister would strain every nerve to visit the New World which he has long wished to see. An adjournment of the conference during the period of his voyage might afford an invaluable breathing spell if there were a deadlock. But as matters stand there are enough cooks in Washington already to prepare the broth, and more of them would only spoil it.

Britain Asks Quick Decisions

What Britain wants is a short conference. She believes that quick decisions are likely to be quite as wise as decisions long delayed. If the British makes a suggestion on this point or on that point, as she has every right to do, it does not mean that she is holding a pistol to anybody's head or delivering an ultimatum. She is simply putting her ideas into the common pot. In the character of British diplomacy at Washington there has been a great change since Sir Auckland Geddes became ambassador. About our relations with the United States there is much less formality than there used to be. It is, I think, very possible that diplomats of the old school may yet have to be convinced that an embassy which is also a home among other homes fulfills the functions prescribed for an embassy.

No one who compares Anglo-American relations to-day with those of twenty years ago would say that they were when Sir Auckland Geddes first landed here as ambassador can have any doubt on the point. There is a frankness and a lack of concealment about these relations which is most refreshing to those of us who want big things done.

Great Britain believes in Mr. Hughes and trusts him absolutely. He has put to us a pretty stiff proposition. We are facing his music without flinching. Americans will understand how much there is in that sentence if for a moment they will look at the naval business from Britain's point of view. Suppose that the United States "had ruled the waves" for five hundred years and that a British Foreign Secretary at a conference held in London were to tell Americans that this ship and that ship must be scrapped. To write bluntly, I rather think that some newspapers and congressmen would have something definite to say. But what is the other way around—is just what has happened at the Washington conference. It is no wonder, then, if some means of pain are heard from old England.

Looking to a Better World

Why Britain wants the conference to get on busily with its work is very simple. This conference means for us a world worth living in. Our statesmen have not yet given the conference the greeting President Wilson when he went to Paris, London and Rome. They have seen how that outburst of popular excitement was cooled by other proceedings. They have suffered from social unrest and strikes which arose directly out of the resulting disillusionment. Another such disappointment for our people would be a disaster. Millions will ask why their hopes are again and again aroused only to be shattered. It is taking a serious responsibility in these days for public men to give idealism its rein and then pull it up sharp. Democracy is a horse that can plunge and rear under such treatment.

We have to face the fact that the conference has reached its second stage. The first big shout is over. The many people who still want armies and navies awaiting their chance. They cannot fight Mr. Hughes in the open. They may embarrass him with their guerrilla tactics. They will play for time. They will try to wear out the patience of the public and the press. They will magnify every symptom of dissension or difference of opinion. They will work up every difficulty into a crisis. Public opinion is the only answer to this. This is the case with the conference. There is one aspect of the case which foreign delegations are watching with particular attention. With the domestic politics of the United States these visiting delegations have not much to do. But they cannot be unaware of the fact that the Treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the Senate and that all proposals submitted to the conference either by Mr. Hughes or by anybody else must be subject to approval by Congress. Will Congress approve? This is a question constantly on the lips of the prophets. Roughly, the points at issue are two: First, can the United States under her Constitution join an international authority to supervise and enforce the schedules of armaments arrived at by the conference? Secondly, can the United States join a similar international authority to supervise the reduction of armaments and the disarmament of China? Or will the sentiment at the capital against entanglements prove too strong?

These questions are considered to be ultimately very vital. If there is to be no permanent international authority over armaments and the Far East follows that the verdict of the conference will be like a judgment of the Supreme Court—the highest possible verdict so far as authority goes, but without any power of the court to enforce the verdict. It may be said, I

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most perfect precision and talks with great simplicity, choosing his words with distinction, and expressing his thoughts with clarity and directness. With the art of speech which only the most gifted French orators possess he takes particular pains to give the exact shade of meaning which is in his mind. So perfect is his diction that even those of the American correspondents who hardly know any French find it possible to follow the general trend of his remarks.

Chary and bashful at first about publicity, the British have now adopted the American system of receiving the newspaper men and submitting to a rapid-fire of questions. Every day they put a new delegate on the rack, which makes life full of variety and interest for the correspondents, but proves to be a veritable ordeal for the men who are interviewed. To face a hundred of the keenest newspaper men in the world, American, British and foreign, and answer discreetly a hundred shrewd questions requires a nimble wit and a staid disposition.

Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada, is among those recently submitted to the ordeal. Except for his cane, which he has lost, he is an American, speaking English with only a slight British accent. Curiously enough, he also has a strongly marked Buffalo "R." In fact he even pronounces the "r" in the last syllable of the word "umbrella."

His voice is deep and he talks well. Next to Borden he has probably the best voice of any of the delegates who have so far spoken. Mr. Balfour is a more polished orator, but Sir Robert has a finer note.

Sir Robert shares the prevailing style of long hair. His is not as flowing as M. Briand's nor even Mr. Balfour's. But it is thick, whitish and streaked with gold, and an outstanding characteristic of his general appearance. His eyebrows are heavy and rather dark, and under them are a pair of steady eyes, through which he looks fearlessly at his questioner. Throughout the entire fifteen minutes of his interview, Sir Robert played with the case of his glasses, tapping it constantly on the table.

Just after the open meeting of the conference on Saturday, as the crowds were coming out of the D. A. R. building, Sergeant Woodfill, his many medals on his chest and his uniform neatly pressed, stood with his heels together and his hat in his hand talking to Senator and Mrs. New of Indiana. A light rain was falling, and as they talked, a small man with an umbrella came up behind the sergeant and stood respectfully watching them. Seven minutes passed, and at last the Senator finished, whereupon the gentleman with the umbrella stepped up to the sergeant.

"I want to congratulate you and shake you by the hand," said the man with the umbrella.

The sergeant politely acknowledged his compliment, as the man shyly turned to go, he added to the sergeant: "I'm Mr. Justice McKenna."

At the meeting of the institute during the day, Mr. Gary said: "An epoch of the greatest business prosperity, as well as the largest measure of happiness the world has ever known, lies ahead of the nations of the world. Some members of the Administration are credited with expressing the belief that the Japanese fleet should aggregate 68 per cent of the American fleet being considered. Naval writers expressing the opinion that the United States will not take the position that its proposals are not subject to amendment, see a fair prospect for an amicable adjustment."

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Nothing could contribute more to the ultimate and permanent prosperity and happiness of the world than the conclusion of agreements between the great nations of the world which would eliminate war and the causes of war. And so, let us say to the men gathered in Washington, let people now be gathering of men of the steel and iron industry that we are solidly behind every effort they can make which will hasten the coming of the time when war shall be no more."

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Marshal Foch was placed at the speakers' table between Judge Gary and Mr. Schwab. General Pershing sat at Mr. Schwab's left. The assemblage rose and sang "Over There" when he entered the banquet hall.

Among the others at the speakers' table were: Major General Robert Lee Bullard, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator William M. Calder, General Desticker of the French Army, Pierre S. du Pont, Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, General George W. Goethals, Daniel Guggenheim, Archibishop Patrick J. Hayes, Frank H. Key, Otto H. Kahn, Julius Kruttschnitt, R. S. Lovett, Commander Hanford MacNider and State Commander William F. Deegan, of the American Legion; Hudson Maxim, Representative Ogden L. Mills, John Bassett Moore, William F. Fellows Morgan, Frank A. Munsey, Lewis Nixon, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Judge Alton B. Parker, Samuel Rea, former Governor Alfred H. Smith, Governor William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, Henry L. Stoddard, Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, Rodman W. Wainwright, former Governor Charles S. Whitman, former Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Daniel Willard.

Letters of regret at being unable to attend were received from John D. Rockefeller at the dinner, and from Marshall Foch as "the undoubted champion of the rights of man." Governor Miller, William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of

the United States, and Mayor John F. Hyman.

At the meeting of the institute during the day, Mr. Gary said: "An epoch of the greatest business prosperity, as well as the largest measure of happiness the world has ever known, lies ahead of the nations of the world. Some members of the Administration are credited with expressing the belief that the Japanese fleet should aggregate 68 per cent of the American fleet being considered. Naval writers expressing the opinion that the United States will not take the position that its proposals are not subject to amendment, see a fair prospect for an amicable adjustment."

Would Sink His Plant

"If the armed protection of our country is necessary, the establishment of which I am the head will devote itself with all its energy to providing means for protection of this country's homes and families. But I say to you from the bottom of my heart that if the statesmen now assembled in Washington, under the far-sighted leadership of our President and Secretary Hughes, should find it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace, gladly would I see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean."

Nothing could contribute more to the ultimate and permanent prosperity and happiness of the world than the conclusion of agreements between the great nations of the world which would eliminate war and the causes of war. And so, let us say to the men gathered in Washington, let people now be gathering of men of the steel and iron industry that we are solidly behind every effort they can make which will hasten the coming of the time when war shall be no more."

Guthrie Last Speaker

William D. Guthrie, president of the Steel Bar Association, was the last speaker. He spoke in French. At one